

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1851.

agents busy in moving out. It covers also about a block of Corondelet-avenue; compact-street, the neighborhood bordering on Mill Creek, is all situated. In all this quarter, yesterday, there was a sick scene and much confusion in collecting the dead or persons, and property from the submerged areas. Mill Creek is now dry, but houses and garages are inundated along banks. The description of property in the southern part of the city as being either ruined or destroyed will result from it.

The Gas Works will not be interrupted by the rise, as it should attain an additional height of four or five feet. This is not anticipated.

My dispatches from Jefferson City, of yesterday's issue, announce that the river had again commenced to rise, but very rapidly. As the rain is hoped to be over, the flood will retreat from it.

The steamer "Crescent" left this morning bound for St. Louis, having been delayed by the flood. The "Mississippi" is still rising, but has not yet reached its highest point.

The "Faidout" arrived from Galena yesterday.—Reports heavy rains and the river rising fast to shore, where it was at a stand. The Des Moines also seems to be rising again.

The steamer "Express" brings the same report as the two former.

The steamer "New-England" arrived from Keokuk yesterday. She reports that Friday night the River rose 11 inches, but that Saturday it rose 2 inches, and is still rising.

The "Ulysses" reports great destruction of property between this port and Cairo by the flood. The river was just reaching New-Orleans when this vessel passed.

The "De Witt Clinton" reports the Ohio rising from six inches in the Mississippi, as high up as Paducah.

MAIL GLEANINGS.

FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION.—As a sequel of what our New-England neighbors are doing and intend to do, we introduce from the *Boston Traveler*, the following notice of the society for educating female physicians:

"Directors are desirous to obtain, from Paris, Amsterdam, and other foreign capitals, Mammans, &c., to be used for the use of their institution in this city at the coming fall term. As incorporated societies can import such articles free of duties—some 30 per cent.—the expense of the whole will be but \$1,000."

These articles are indispensable to the proper instruction of the pupils, and they will, moreover, be used in communicating knowledge of medicine and the laws of health to young women so important a share of female education to the women of the community generally, for the accommodation of whom it is proposed to have lectures at the institution on stated days, by female lecturers.

They say that no less than 2,000 persons have availed themselves of the services of the Mormons since 1818, among whom Mr. Lydia H. Sibley, Mrs. Hart, Conn., Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Phila., Joel Channing, Samuel A. Upton, and a long array of other names.

EXPEDITION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—The steamer St. Ange sailed from St. Louis on the 21st, with a heavy cargo, and about 100 passengers bound for the Rocky Mountains. Their destination is the mouth of the Yellow Stone River, near the two thousand miles of the Colorado, and the head of navigation on that River. At that point most of our passengers will take to steamboat, and proceed to the falls of the Missouri. Most of these are the mountain men, in the employ of the American Fur Company, and whose sphere of operations is among the tribes at the base of the Rockies. Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist, is a passenger, and two distinguished mountain missionaries—Ezra Doane and Dr. Hicken have taken charge of this ship of the St. Ange to visit the wild tribes on both sides of the mountains. The missionaries will remain among the Indians from two to three years. The captain of the St. Ange takes up with him his wife and family, and his estimable lady will be the first white female that has ever ascended the Missouri as high as the Yellow Stone.

Mr. Strang about the Mormons being "cawed down," we regard as mere bravado. There are not more than 40 resident "Gentiles" on the island, while the Mormons number some 70 or 80.

They were well known men who came here, guides, pilots, &c., and some 20 or 30 of the latter, looking twice as hard than human eyes ever saw. Hear what their paper says, of which Mr. Strang is the reported editor:

"The Mormons on Beaver Island are not to be driven from their position. They are able to defend themselves against any force that can be raised in the country, and to waste any destroy any that can be sent against them."

We hope our State authorities will examine into this matter promptly and thoroughly. We have no disposition to excite prejudice against the Mormons. In such quarters, there is generally fault on both sides, but we cannot permit the assertions of even the Mormon King to outweigh equally worthy testimony as to the facts—coming as it does from persons who have not, like him, any interest in the matter.

but I believe it is not common, when a man loses his life while engaged in open, bold resistance of the legally established civil authority of the State to characterize the act as murder. For these facts refer to the reader to Hon. J. D. Irvin, member of the Legislature from M. C. O.

I am sorry to say the public have been already told that the Bennettites are now reciting "Mormon law" and "Mormon authority." But this Mormon law is the statutes and common law of the State of Michigan, and thus Mormon authority the authority of the civil officers duly elected in accordance with that law. The Mormons are not attempting to establish any law of their own, except as a matter of discipline in their church. They have every right to be governed by the ordinary laws of the State, and claim protection under it. Truly and sincerely,

Bethel June 17, 1851.

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A difficulty had occurred between a Mr. O'Donnell, a Gentleman, as the Mormons tell all who do not belong to their church, and a Mormon named Graham, a Gentleman, as the Mormons call him. O'Donnell shot at him, and they finally came to blows, and Graham got pretty effectually whopped, but received no serious injury, nor was his arm or skull broken, as stated by Strang.

We do not learn that the Bennetts had any connection with that affray, but it seems that, in pursuance of the previous threat of Mormons, a process was obtained against them, some time ago, for violating and, acts under the administration of Judge J. Griswold, the Mormon choice, which was handed to Mormon officers—every one of whom, we believe, held their offices by at least 39 or 49 illegal votes.

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